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MARK H A M'S
Faithful Farrier:

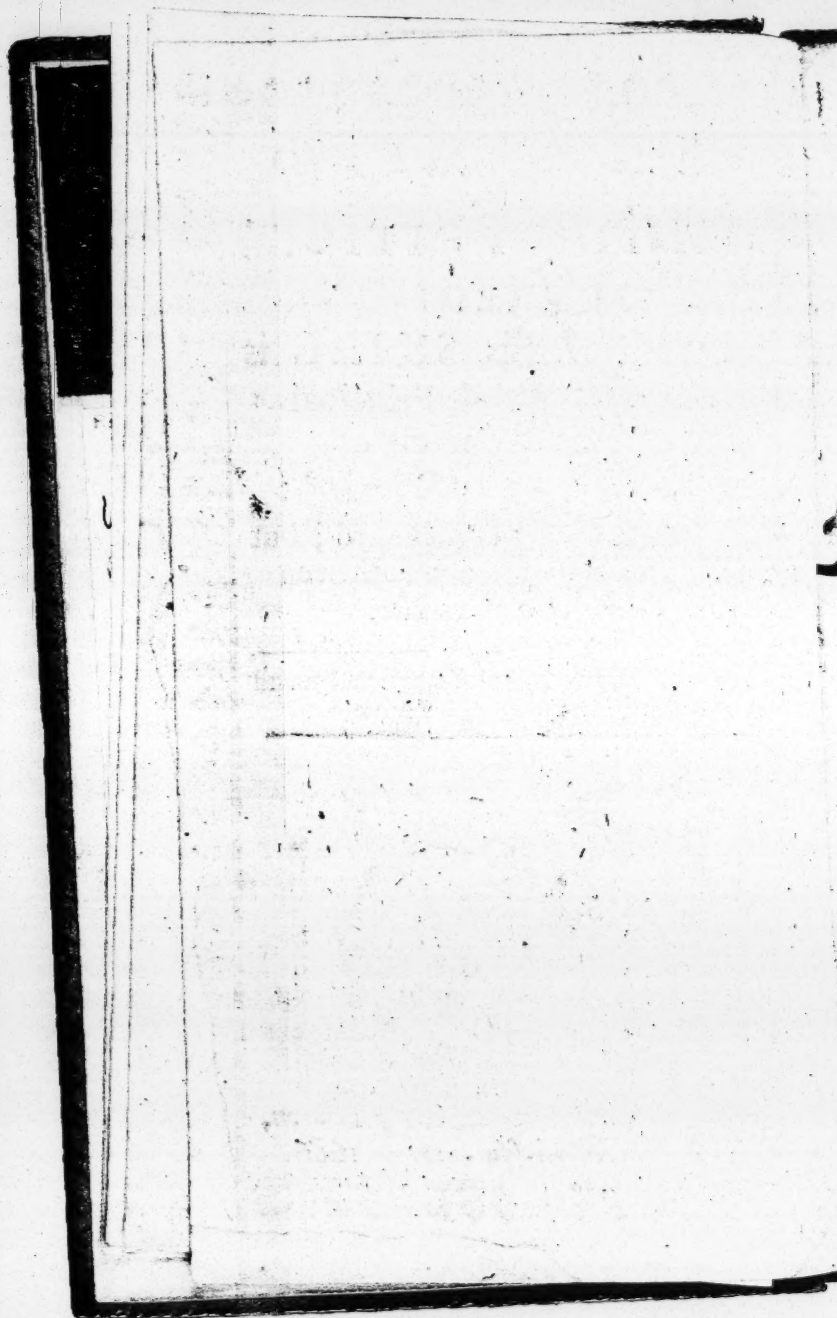
WHEREIN
The Depth of his SKILL is
laid open, in all those Principal
and Approved Secrets of
HORSEMANSHIP:

Which the Author never published, but
hath kept in his Breast, and hath been
the Glory of his Practise.

To which is added divers Choice Receipts, found
in the Authors Closet since his deccase.



London, Printed by J. Miller, for J Deacon,
at the Angel in Gilt-spur-Street. 1686.





To the Reader or Buyer of
this B O O K.

IT is a true Saying, *Tempus omnia
terminat* ; So I, Gentle Reader,
having gained by Experience
all my Life to these present
days, wherein I am ready to creep
into the Earth, willing now at the
important Request of my best
A 3 Friends,

To the Reader.

Friends, have yeilded my self to lay the glory of my Skill in HORSEMANSHIP, open to the World: and having kept secret in the Cabinet of my Breast; these *Secrets*, by which I have gained from many a Noble person, many a fair pound, I now bestow it upon thee, for the value of Six pence.

It may be some will account me a Fool in Print, for disclosing my *Secrets*, but I ever regarded the life of a worthy Horse, before the Word of a Fool. For be thou Noble, or what else this here I do is for thy good.

If you take pleasure either in an Horse to *Hunt*, or for the *War*, or for the *Race*, or for to *Draw*, or a *Hackney*, come hither, buy, see and welcome. Take my opinion,
and

To the Reader.

and thou shalt find in this my honest *Faithful Farrier*, a Shop of Skill for thee to view: let this be thy Doctor and thy Druggist; let this be thy Instructor and Director.

I hope that no good minded *Farrier*, will be grieved with me because I have insight to the Master of the Horse: For if the House were on fire, why shouldest thou run to fetch thy Neighbours Water to quench it, when thine own is neer at hand? So if the Horses Owner know by this Book how to save the Life of his Horse, why should he either ride or run to the *Farrier*? But it may be, every Owner of a Horse will not buy a Book: It matters not if but every *Farrier* have one, and that bet one in a Town; I doubt not but with making use of that one,
many

To the Reader.

many a Man shall save the Life of his Beast.

Come therefore and read these Secrets, which hath cost me *Pains*, *Study*, *Practice* and *Labour*, all which hath cost me *trouble* for thy *ease*. This shall be thy *pleasure*, which hath been my *toyl*, it shall be thy *profit*, which hath been my *trouble*; and this shall be thy *Faithful Farrier and Instructor*.

For what Creature canst thou name more necessary than the Horse; and what more helpful in the time of need? For were we without Horses, in what a strait should we be in, he being the best Servant both in War and Peace, and of that inestimable Value, that he makes a Man proud of his Service.

Now

To the Reader.

Now if a Horse be such a profitable Servant for Man, let us then Respect the means that God hath given for his Cure: For there is a School of Skill for thy knowledge.

First, How to make Choice of a good Horse.

Secondly, What Country Horse is fit for thy use; *Either for Service in Martial or Warlike Imployment, or for Swiftness, or for long Travel, or for Draught, or for Coach, or for Cart, or for Pack, or any other Burthen.*

This shalt thou find here, in as ample manner, as if thou wert an old Master in *Smithfield*. And this shall be my Glory, even as long as I live, That I have lived to leave this my last and best Work to the World,

To the Reader.

World, and to them that will not live to see it buried in *Oblivion*.

But methinks I hear some *Momus* say, That the old Captain was unadvised to put this in Print, which he ever kept as a rare Secret; and it is true, *veritas odium parit*. But I reply, *tempus omnia terminat*. And though I had promised to myself, never to have published this Work, yet being so continually importuned to Print it, I was forced to yield, though I had promised the contrary.

And let this excuse me to those Noble Persons, whose Bounty I felt, that for them I was the willing-er to publish it in Print while I lived, fearing that after my Death, my then Fatherless Child might get a new Name: *But now I leave this, being begot in my old Age, to all Noble*
and

To the Reader.

and worthy Gentlemen, and when they
look not after him, to the Faithful
Farrier, to be cherished and known
by the Name of

Captain Gervas Markham's

Last and best labours.

THE



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The Faithful

FARRIER.

O R,

A CATALOGUE of all those principal
and approved Secrets in Horsemanship,
which the Author never Published,
but hath kept Secret in his own
Breast, and which hath been
the Glory of all his Practise.

*Observations in the Electing of Horses, and
what Country Horse is for what use.*

THE **T**H E first, and principal thing
which giveth the noblest Cha-
racter to a good Horse-man,
is the well electing of Horses
for that use and purpose you intend to
employ them : and in this choice there is

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no better or readier away then the knowledge of Races and Strayns from whence Horses descend : For it is certain, that the Clymate, Heat and Cold, are three Excellent Elements, in an Horses composition.

Touching the Election of Horses by their shapes and proportion, by their Colour and Complexions, and by their Marks and other outward Semblances : I have Written sufficiently in my former Books, and intend to reiterate nothing for nothing shall fall upon my Pen in this Treatise, but the very Secrets of mine heart, things certain and approved, things secret and unpublished.

To come then to the Election of Horses, according to their Races, Breeds, and Clymates : If you will Elect an horse for service, or a Martial or Warlike Employment, then these are best. —

The Neapolitan.

The Sardinian, &c.

The Alman.

The French.

Or any of these Bastardized in themselves, or with a fair well shaped and well mettalled English Mare.

The Faithful Farrier.

3

If you will elect for swiftness and service, then,——

The Arabian.

The Barbary.

The Spanish.

The Grecian.

Or any of these Bastardized in themselves, or with our best English Mares.

If you will chuse for long Travel and Service, then,——

The English.

The Hungarian.

The Sweathland.

The Poland.

The Irish.

If you will chuse for Draught and for Service, then,——

The Flanders.

The Friesland.

Or any of the *Netherlands*, either Bastardized in themselves, or with our English Races, and these are Excellent for Coach, for Cart, for Pack, or any Burden.

The occasion of inward Sickneses, and Accidents which happen upon these occasions.

Sickneses are of divers kinds, and proceed from divers Causes, have their divers Signs and their divers Remedies, as I have shewed in my Books: But to come nearer to the mark of curing, let me persuade you to call to account these few Observations.

First, to remember that all sicknesses in Horses, come either by heats, in over-violent Exercise; and then is the Grease molten, the heat overstrained, the vital blood expelled outward, and the large pores and orifice of the Heart so stopped, that the Spirits cannot return back to their proper places, but confound and mortifie.

Or else by Colds, in indiscreet keeping, either before or after exercise, and then is the Head perplexed, the Eyes pained, the Roots of the Tongue swelled, the Lungs tickled and offended with Rheumatick moisture, occasioning Coughing, and the nostrils still pouring out filthy and corrupt matter.

Or else by Surfeit of Food, in either
eat

eating too much, or too little of that which is good, or in giving any thing at all of that which is unwholesome. The first kills the stomach, oppresseth the heart, and sends up all those evil fumes into the head, by which is engendred the Staggers, Frenzie, and other mortal Diseases. The second putrifies the blood, and turns all nourishment into corruption, from whence proceeds the Yellows, and other such like Pestilent Disease, which suffocating the Heart, spreads it self Universally over the whole Body, and confounds every faculty and member.

Or Lastly, by Accidents, as when a Horse receiveth some grievous and deep Wound, either in his body, or else in some other vital and dangerous part, by which Nature is so offended; that instantly general sickness seizeth upon the Horse, and (if not prevented) death suddenly followeth: and these sicknesses are called, *Accidental Fevers*; for if you observe it: you shall find the Horse sometimes trembling, sometimes sweating, sometimes cold, and sometimes burning.

Thus you see there are four occasions of sicknesses in Horses, as Heats, Colds, Surfeits and Accidents.

*The Signs of inward
Sickneses.*

Heats **N**OW to know the true Signs of the Sickneses : If it proceed from the first occasion which is *Heats*, then the signs are these. First, heaviness of countenance swelling in the Limbs, scouring or looseness in the Body in the beginning of the sickness, and driness or costiveness in the latter end : short breath and hot, and a loathing or forsaking of his Meat.

And If it proceed from the second occasion, which is Cold, then the signs are heaviness of Countenance, and either dull or else closed up Eyes, hard Boyl or big Pustules between the Chops and the Roots of the Tongue, and sometimes an hard swelling up from the Chops to the Roots of the Ear; a rotten and moist Cough. The Horse ever chewing some loose, filthy, flegmatick matter in his Mouth after his Coughing, which in one respect is no evil sign, because it sheweth a rotten Cold that is newly gotten, and soon to be cleansed : whereas to cough clear and hollow, and not to chew after it, shews a dry cold that
is

is of long continuance, sore Festered, and hard to be recovered: Lastly, his body will fall away, and when he drinketh, Water will issue forth at his Nostrils, and his Eyes will be ever mattery and running, and his Hair rough and staring.

If it proceed from the third occasion, ^{Swife} which is surfeit of Meats and Drinks, either natural or unnatural, then the signs are these; First, heaviness of Head and Countenance, in such a violent manner, that the Horse can hardly lift his Head from the Manger, a dull and dead Eye, a staggering and reeling pace, and (if the Disease be far grown) a frantick and mad behaviour, as biting the Rack and Manger, and at such as shall come about him, sometimes biting at himself, and beating his Head against the wall, bords or ground and other frantick passions: But if the disease be left contagious in the Brain, but more inwardly settled at the heart, then the signs are Yellows in the whites of the Eyes, and in the inside of both the upper and nether Lips; (if the Disease be far gone) then a Yellows over all the skin, a continual faint sweat, and a desire rather to lie down than to stand; besides a general Loathing and forsaking of his Meat,

which is the common sign of all sicknesses.

Lastly, If it proceed from the fourth occasion, which is Accident, then the signs are a perplexed and troubled body; sometimes sweating at the roots of the ears, in the flank, and behind the fore-shoulders against the heart: sometimes trembling over all the body, and sometimes glowing and burning in the vital parts, and on the temples of the head against the heart, on the inside of the fore-legs, next of all to the body, and on the inside of the hinder thighs, close to the body, also his mouth will be hot and dry, and his tongue subject to furring, and to a white scalded complexion. Lastly, a general loathing of his meat, but a great thirstiness and desire of cold drink, and when he can drink no more, yet a desire still to hold his mouth in the water.

Thus you have the four occasions of sickness, and the signs by which to know those occasions.

Now, forasmuch as sicknesses come many times suddenly and unlook't for, and that not any man (how skillful soever) but may sometimes be overtaken with the sudden sickness of his horse: and though
he

he can after upon consideration, give an account for such sickness when it is apparent; yet till Nature hath thrust it forth, the Disease was obscure to his knowledge, therefore I will here shew those General and most usual signs which do attend and wait upon every sickness, by which you may be enabled to know the approach or beginning of sickness before it take fast hold on the vital parts, and so use prevention, or if it have taken some small hold, then how to fortifie Nature against it, and so to kill the contagion, ere it come to any great height of danger: or being at the highest how to qualifie the extremity, and to bring every vital part and spirit to its first moderate state and temper.

Now that you may effect this the better, it is requisite that you acquaint your knowledge well with the complexions, qualities, customs, and conditions of horses; for whensoever you shall find any alteration in any of these. be sure there will follow alteration of health, as this.

First, in the Complexions of horses, which I draw from their colours and countenances: If your horse be a fair bright dapple-gray, or a flea-bitten, a white, a white gray, or the like: if any of these

these colours, being naturally clear and bright, shall grow duskyish or cloudy, or the white hairs shall turn sandy and reddish, it is a sign of some unnatural distemperature in the Horse, and that he is evil affected, and either entreth into a Consumption, or into some other inward disease of Body.

If the Horse be of a pure black Colour, a bright bay, a brown bay, or a red sorrel without flexen main, or flexen tayl, a clear chesnut, or a mouse-dun; if these hairs should grow discoloured and contrary to their proper Natures, that is to say, of a weaker and worse complexion, as if the black turn dunnish or yellow; the bright bay, cloudy, pale and sandy: the brown bay like the mouse-dun, the red sorrel, corral, or like the yellow-dun, the chesnut, hoary and gray: and the mouse-dun, of a more black and pale blue than is Natural, all these are signs of inward sicknesses. And as of these colours, so of any other colour whatsoever, if they shall alter from their proper and true Natures, to a worse and more uncomely complexion, that is to say, to a complexion that is unnatural and unproper for an Horse, they are most pregnant signs of some inward sickness, which either
lingreth

lingreth upon the Horse, or else is suddenly in breaking forth; and therefore by all means remember, that the alteration of colours be unnatural: for you must understand, that if the Dapple-Gray, in process of time, do turn to White, the dark Iron-Gray, to a bright Gray, the black to an Iron-Gray, and such like: that then this is a natural, and no unnatural alteration, and so no sign of sickness; and therefore not to be deceived, or to stand doubtful at all, acquaint your self well with the true colour and complexion of your Horse, which you shall best discern when he is in the pride and heat of his Lust, when he is wanton, full of flesh, and smooth, sleek and shining: and when you shall see this Complexion alter, in part, or all, then ever expect some Sickness.

As you thus acquaint your self with the complexion of your horse, which I include in this colour: so you must also have a settled knowledge in his Countenance and Gestures; and to that end you shall be careful to mark and note his countenance and behaviour in all his actions and motions, as well within doors as without, as well in his play as in his rest, at his times of feeding, and at his times of exercise:
you

you shall note the cheerfulness of his eye, the carriage of his head and neck; which be his angry characters, and which be his pleasant, when he biteth for wantonness, or for offence, and these you shall best find out, in his Feeding, in his Exercise, and Playing, and in his Dressing; and if at any time, you find any of these characters to fail on the sudden, and that his Gesture is more lumpish, heavy, then call your self to account what you have done, either in exercise, feeding, airing, or ordering; for there is no doubt, but there is distemperature and sickness approaching, if it be not prevented.

As you thus acquaint your self with the complexion and countenance of your horse; so you must also not be ignorant, but observe divers other outward and inward qualities, for they are the greatest lights that can be both to health and sickness: and to this end you shall especially mark his filling and his emptying, that is, his manner of feeding, and the manner of discharging his body.

In his feeding, whether he eateth with a good appetite, or a weak stomach: the first is healthful, the latter unwholesome. If he eat with a good appetite, he will
neigh

neigh and call for his meat before it come, when he either seeth his Keeper, or a preparation for feeding, as sitting of his Oats, chipping of his Bread and the like, he will receive it cheerfully and greedily, shaking his Head, and shewing other signs of alacrity and rejoycing, which qualities after he hath used, if on the sudden he refrain, and so receive his meat dully and unpleasantly, it is a great sign of sickness.

As his feeding, so you shall mark his qualities in emptying, as the time, the place, the substance: the time, as whether he emptyeth in the night time, better than in the day, the place; as whether he emptyeth better in the house or abroad, whether in the hand, or when you are mounted, whether before you begin exercise or else after some gentle motion or stirring, whether at the stable door, or at some usual places by the way, or in the ground where you give him his exercise: lastly, for the substance, whether it be much or little, if it be much, you must forbear exercise, and make him empty the oftner; if it be little, then you may fall to labour at pleasure: then whether it be good or bad, and that comonly falleth out according to the food he

he eateth: if it be clear, firm and pale, with white Grains and in complexion like sweet Sope, then it is wholesome; if it be black, it shews heat in the body: if greasy, then it shews foulness, if red and hard, it shews costiveness; if pale and loose, then inward coldness. And as thus you observe his Ordure, so you must also observe his Urine: Of both which I have written sufficiently in my former Books.

As these qualities of feeding, and emptying, so you shall note his qualities in Rest and Watching, that is, in his lying down and standing up, what hours and time he observeth for either, and how long he persevereth in them, and if at any time you find any suddain or gross alteration, then be assured of some sickness approaching: and thus of any other particular quality in your Horse (which you shall observe in his health) for it is impossible to nominate all, if you find them suddenly to surprize, it is doubtless that there is some sickness following.

As you thus observe the Complexion and qualities of the Horse, so you must observe his natural customs and conditions, and how in his livelyhood and best health he standeth affected, for to name them

them I cannot, because they proceed most from hidden inclinations, or else accidental apprehensions, which by continuance of time grow to natural Habits: And any of these when they shall surcease or fail, are true prognostications of distemperature and sickness.

Many other signs of sickness there are, as the not casting of the Coat in due time, Hide-bound, continual dislike and lean-ness, where there is good feeding; beside many other. But they are so vulgar and commonly known, that I need not rehearse them, and these signs already written are sufficient for knowledge.

*The Curing of any Heart-Sickness, or
Head-Sickness, or any ordinary in-
ward Sickness.*

I Will now descend to the cure of these inward sicknesses, and although every several sickness have a several Cure, as I have shewed at large in my Books; yet I will draw all here, into one hidden, but certain and most infallible approved Method, which I have ever found prosperous and fortunate.

When

Whensoever, either by the signs before rehearsed or other accident or knowledge, you shall find your horse grievously pained with inward sickness, the first thing you do, you shall open his neck-vein, and receive some of the first blood into a Pewter Porringer, which if you set it in cold water, it will presently discover the foulness and putrefaction: so then you shall let the horse bleed well till the blood change, neither must you be nice or tender in this action, because you must understand, that all inward sickness in horses, draw ther effects from the putrefaction of the blood onely; and this is the reason.

It is certain that the Horse (of all other creatures) hath no Gall or natural vessel, into which to receive the scummy and putrefied matter, which ariseth from the corrupt and colerick blood, but it is either avoided in excrements, humors, or moderate exercise and sweats. or else by immoderate exercise and violent labour. By too much repletion and fulness; by unwholesome food and evil dyet, or by some other natural defect, this cholerick corruption increasing and overflowing, it presently and in an instant overspreads the

the whole body, having its course through every vein, and so discoloureth the skin and makes all the outward parts Yellow, especially the Eyes, and inside of the lips; also mixing with the better blood, and confounding the strength and vertue thereof, it brings a general faintness over all the Body, and in the end suffocating the heart; and of force there must follow sudden and certain Mortality, and hence proceed those sudden deaths of Horses, for which our weak *Farriers*, can give but an idle and foolish account.

But to return to my purpose, after you 2. have taken away good store of Blood, and (as you imagine) all, or at least most part of that which is corrupt, you shall then set him up in the Stable, tying his Head to the empty Rack, gently and at liberty, neither so high that he shall be compelled to rest his Head upon the Bridle, nor yet so low, that he may thrust his Head into the Maunger, and thus you shall let him stand at least two hours.

Now if the Sicknes be not very Contagious and Dangerous, you shall not administer any Potion to him that day, because the vein being opened, and all the humors, powers and faculties of the
C body

body disturbed, it will be a double vexation to the Spirits, to have the working of the potion also; therefore in this case the Sickness not being violent, you may forbear further administration, and only after the horse hath fasted as before said, you shall give him such food as he will eat, whether it be Hay, Bread or Corn; and always provide that it be strong, 'savory, sweet, dry and clean drest: as for the quantity it matters not, for a small pittance will maintain life, and humor is now to the horse as food, besides emptiness is no great displeasure.

3. At high noon you shall give him a sweet Mash of Malt and Water, made in this manner.

Mash of Malt Take half a peck of good Malt well ground, and put it into a pail by it self, then take a gallon of fair clear Water, and set it on the fire, then when it is come to the height, that it is ready to boyl, put as much of it to the Malt, as will moisten and cover the Malt all over, and stir them exceeding well together, crushing the Malt with a flat Rudder as much as you can, ever and anon tasting it with your finger, till it be as sweet as any Honey, and then cover it over with cloaths as close

close as you can, and so let it stand and
stove for two or three hours at the least;
then the hour being come, in which the
horse is to receive it, uncover the Mash,
and stir it well about; but finding it too
hot, then put to it some clear cold water,
that may temper and allay it; but in any
wise not so much as may take away any
part of the sweetness, and in this temper-
ing with your hand crush and spueze the
Malt as much as you can, then (the Mash
being luke-warm) give it the horse to
drink, and if he will eat of the Malt, let
him take thereof at his pleasure. This is
the best manner of making an ordinary
Mash, a Horse Caudle, for of that nature
and quality it is, and to that purpose that
a Caudle is administred to a Man, is this
given to a Horse: for you must under-
stand, that in these contagious diseases, no-
thing is more pestilent then cold water,
and especially when exercise can't be used.

The ruder *Farriers* and Horse-Grooms
do make the Mash another way, putting
the Mault to the Water at the first, and
so boyling them both together, but this
is unwholesome and naught, and that
every good house-wife can witness, for
this long boyling over-scalds the Malt.

takes away the strength and sweetness, and gives a harsh and unsavory taste, which is offensive to the Horses nature.

If your horse be coy and refuse to take the Mash, as many are, partly for want of use and custom, and partly through weakness of stomach. then you shall strain the Water from the Malt exceeding hard; and so give it him with an Horn to drink; then take the Grains which you have so strained, and put them in the Maunger before the Horse, on which, whether he feed or no, it matters not, for if he but smell and snuff his Nose upon them, it is sufficient, and the fume thereof is wonderful wholesome for his head.

4 After you have thus given him his mash, you shall see that he be very warmly cloathed, as namely, a good woollen Body Cloath to come round about his Heart, a large cloth or two to come over it, and to be well wispt round about, with soft, thick and large wisps, for the little, hard and neat wisps, though they are comely to the eye, yet are they unwholesome for the body, for their hardness and smallness makes an impression into the Horses sides, and causeth him to forbear to lye down, when nature and rest requireth it.

The

The Horse being thus warmly cloathed 5.
as aforesaid, and with a very warm brest-
cloth before his brest, for that is an espe-
cial part to keep warm, you shall then
cause one or two to rub all his four Leggs,
from his knees and cambrels downwards,
with very hard wisps, and to rub them so
hard as may be; and whilst his Limbs are
thus in rubbing, you shall take a course
rubber or two, made of new harden or
hempen Cloth, and warning one after a-
nother over a pan of Coles, with them
rub the Horse exceeding much in the nape
of the Neck, or the poll just between his
Ears, and on the Temples of the Head. for
there is nothing more wholesome than
these frictions and chafings, for they dis-
solve Humors, revive all natural heat,
bringing a chearful nimbleness into the
Limbs, and purge the Head of gross, cold,
and tough matters, cleansing and purify-
ing the Brain, by which the members and
other faculties are fortified, and the whole
body reduced back to its first strength and
ability.

As soon as you have ended this action 6.
of rubbing; you may then let the Horse
take his rest for two or three hours, and
only leave a lock or two of sweet Hay in
his

his Rack, and no more, for the least quantity of any thing too much, soon cloyeth a sick horse.

7. In the evening you shall come to the horse again, and having rubbed all his limbs and head, as was before shewed, you shall then perfume his head, in this manner.

Recipe: Take of the best and purest *Olibanum*, an ounce, then as much *Storax*, and as much *Benjamin*, and bruise all them together, I do not mean bruise them to small powder, but only break them into small lumps, and mix them well together; so that taking them up between your fingers, you may not take up one ingredient alone, but some of all. Then take a Chafing-dish, and if it be possible, a Chafing-dish after the manner of the perfuming Chafing-dishes, which is wide below where the fire is, and narrow at the top, where the smoak avoideth, and in this Chafing-dish put well kindled Wood Coals, or small Charcoal. then take some of the foresaid Perfume, and lay it upon the Coals, but in any wise so as it may not flame but smoak; then hold the Chafing-dish under the Horses Nose and let the smoak go up into his Nostrils, and thus perfume him well for the space

space of a quarter of an hour. or half an hour at the most. Now it may be the horse may seem coy to receive this at the first, because it is strange unto him, but do you continue the action, and cherish him; for be you well assured, after he hath one received the smell into his Head, he will be as greedy to have it, as you are willing to give it, for there is nothing that delighteth an horse more, or more rejoyleth his Spirits then sweet favours, and odoriferous smells, of which this perfume is one of the chiefest.

The effect which this perfume worketh is, that it pargeth the Brain of all filthy and corrupt matter, and (as you shall find by experience in the working) it dissolves tough matter into water, and brings it away in such abundance, that it is sometimes ready to extinguish the fire as it falleth. It is the greatest comforter of the brain that can be, and from thence sendeth such chearfullness to the Heart, that it rejoyleth the whole body.

There are divers other perfumes, which weak *Farriers* use in this Case as namely, wet Hay, or rotten Litter, and putting a burning Coal therein, give the smoak to the Horse; but this is a stinking savour

and no perfume, and although it make the horse snore and neese, and so you may imagine it avoideth foul matter, yet it is nothing so; but it offendeth both his Brain and Stomach, and by the noisomeness of the smell, dullerh and weakneth the Spirits, and rather ingendreth infection, than any way abateth infirmity, for from rottenness there can but rottenness proceed.

Next there is the perfume of *Brimstone*, either simple of it self, and put it upon the fire, or else compound with another body, as *Butter*, *Oyl*, or the like, and so thrust up in the Horses Nostril. This I must needs confess is a sharp perfume, and evacuateth much foul matter, and dissolveth the thickest matter into thin water: But yet you must know, that there is in this *Sulpher* or *Brimstone* a certain earthly and poisonous quality, which not only doth offend the vital parts: but is also most malignant and injurious, both to the Eyes of Man and Beast: so that like *Margery-Goode-Cow*, if it hath one vertue, yet two vices attend it.

Then there are the perfumes of the stalks of *Onions*, *Garlick*, *Leeks*, *Mustardseed*, and the like: or the perfume of the Fruits
them

themselves, either burnt or boiled; but these are also great Enemies to the Eyes of an Horse, so that I can by no means allow them, especially for this reason, because that generally all those inward licknesses in Horses, do most of all afflict the Head and Eyes, to which these things are enemies.

Also there is the perfume of *Wheat, Pen-neroyal* and *Sage*, boy'd till the *Wheat* burst, and so put into a bag fastned about the Horses Nose. This I must confess is the best of many, yet it is much too weak for a strong infirmity, and the *Pen-neroyal* hath a bitterness that is offensive.

As these, so I could nominate divers other, but none so excellent as the first of all prescribed, and therefore to it I refer you.

After your Horse hath been well perfumed, as before said, you shall let him rest for a quarter of an hour, and then give him such food as he will eat, either Bread or Oats, of which how little soever he eateth it skills not, for it is to be intended that his stomach is now at the weakest. 8.

After he is fed, you shall toss up his Litter; for you must know that he must stand upon 9

upon litter night and day, and then (if need be) give him more Litter, and put a lock or handful of Hay that you may be sure to have him very fasting the next morning, and so let him rest all the
 10. Night without disturbance. The next morning early, you shall take half an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, as the *Greeks* call it, because of the number Five, which *Diapente* is thus made and compounded.

Take of round *Aristoloch*, of *Gentian*, of the best *Myrrh*, of *Bay-berries*, and of the purest shavings of *Ivory*, of each one ounce, beat all but the *Myrrh* together in a Mortar into a fine powder, and searse it through a fine *Searce*, then likewise beat the *Myrrh* by it self, and searse it also; and then mix all well together in a Mortar, and so keep the powder in a close Gally-Pot.

When you have taken half an ounce of this powder, you shall put it into a pint of the best *Muskadine* that you can get, and brew them very well together in two pots, tossing it well too and fro, because otherwise the *Myrrh* will clotter and lump together: when it is well brewed (after you have made clean your Stable, and righted your
 Horses

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Horses cloaths) you shall with a horn
give him this potion to drink. Then
if he have any small strength, you shall
mount his back, and walk up and
down in some warm or sunny place for
an hour, or thereabout: then set him
up in the Stable warm, and well litter-
ed, and tying him to the Rack in his
Bridle, let him so stand and fast for
another hour, or more: then offer him
a little sweet Hay, or any other Meat
that he will eat, and so let him stand
till betwixt twelve and one of the
Clock in the afternoon: at which time
you shall first rub his Head and Legs
well, as was formerly declared for the
day before. Then you shall perfume
him, as was before said, and both them
works finished; you shall give him a
sweet Mash, as was also shewed before,
and so let him rest till the Evening: at
which time you shall offer him either
Oats or Bread, but in little quantity,
as handful by handful, and be sure it be
sweet and clean drest, sifted and dusted,
and so let him rest till eight of the
Clock at night, at which time you
shall again perfume him. Then put
sweet Hay in his Rack, toss up his Lit-
ter

ter and right his Cloaths, but in any wise bare not his body : then having made the Stable clean, you may leave him to his rest for that night.

The next day, being the third day, you shall do all things as you did the second day, already rehearsed. As first, you shall give him his potion of *Dapeite* and sweet wine, then air him, at noon his Mash, at Evening and Night his Perfume, with all other observations that were before declared.

The next day, which is the fourth day, there is no doubt (with the help of God) but you shall find alteration and Health approaching, which you shall know by his Stomach, by his more chearful countenance, and by other outward gestures, and finding that Health is coming, you may then forbear to give him any more potions, and only attend him with good Food, good dressing, and moderate exercise; neither shall you give him any more Mash,es, for although they be wholesome in the extremity of sickness, yet being any thing too much used, they take away the Horses stomach, and brings him to a loathing of other meat; and therefore instead thereof, you shall in the

the morning after your Horse is well rub'd and, drest, take a pottle of fair Water and heat it scalding hot, then put it into a gallon or two of clear cold Water, that it may take away the extreame coldness thereof, and then being scarcely lukewarm, give it the horse to drink: You may if you please, throw an handful of Bran, or a handful of Wheat-meal into the water, for it is good and not hurtful. As soon as the Horse hath drunk, take his back and ride him forth gently for an hour or two.

At noon perfume him, at evening water him as you did in the morning, and ride him in like manner. Feed him at usual hours as in time of health, and thus do for three or four days more, then finding his strength increasing, you may by degrees abate his Cloaths, you may water him abroad at some clear Rivers, or Spring, gallop him after his watering, and draw every thing to the same custom as you did in best Health.

Thus you see the manner how to cure an Horse that is sick, but not violently sick, and as it were at the very point and door of death, which cure is this which followeth.

To

To Cure any Violent Sicknes, if the
Horse be at the very point
and door of
Death.

- IF you shall have an Horse in this extremity, and desperate case, then the
1. first thing you do, you shall open his Neck Vein, and let him bleed very well:
 2. Then two hours after his bleeding, take two ounces of the powder of *Diapente*, before rehearsed, and beat it in a Morter with as much clarified, pure live Honey, as will bring it to a Substantial Treakle; for this is an excellent Treakle, and of the *Italians* called *Horse Mithridate*, and is the same which our Physicians call, *The-riaca Diatesaron*.

3. When this Confection is made, you shall take a full half ounce thereof, or more, and dissolve it in a pint and an half of *Maskadine*, and so give it the Horse to drink with an Horn; then if he have so much ability of Body, walk him up and down for half an hour, or an hour, either in some sunny place, or some close Barn, or empty House; then

set him up, and let him fast full another
hour.

At noon give him, if you can get it, a 4-
gallon or neer thereabout of the first run-
ning of the strongest Ale, before it be put to
barm, and when it is clear, strong, and car-
rieth a royal on the top: but where this is
not to be had, then give him a sweet Mash,
perfume him, rub him, cloath him, dyet,
and order him in all respects as aie shew-
ed you in the former Cure, and thus you
shall do for three days together, without
all fail, and then no doubt but you shall
see health approaching.

At the end of three days you shall for-
bear all sorts of Mashes of both kinds:
and follow all the Prescriptions before
declared.

Now if during the Cure, either
through the violence of the Medicine,
or the foulness of the Horses Body, you
shall find any hard pustules or swellings
to rise up between the Horses Chops,
and at the root of the Tongue, then
you shall first clip away the Hair, as
close as may be: then you shall take
a Wax Candle, and therewith burn
the swelling; till you may scarifie the
Skin, then take a piece of Leather, some-
what

what larger then the swelling; and having prickt it all over with the point of your Knife, spread thereupon in some thick manner, your black Shoemakers Wax, that is well seasoned and new; then warming over a few Coals, lay it upon the swelling and remove it not till either it fall off by it self, or else the sore break, then renew the Plaister, and with it only heal up the Sore. This Plaister for the cheapness and meanness, will hardly win credit with those which are curious: But I dare assure you (that are a lover of truth) that there is not a more excellent or Sovereign plaister which belongs to an Horse, for it ripeneth and breaketh any Inposthumation whatsoever, it asswageth any hard Swelling or Tumor, whether in joynts, or other fleshy parts, and it healeth what it breaketh or ripeneth, and with its heat it dissolves all manner of Humors that are knit together; and occasion pain and swelling,

There is another accident which attendeth the sickness of Horses, and that is Costiveness, or Belly-Binding, which maketh an Horse that he cannot Dung, or avoid his Ordure. This Accident
when

when at any time it hapneth, it shall be good for you first to take him, that is, you shall anoint your hand all o-
ver with sweet Butter, or clarified Hoggs Grease: some use Oyl of Bays, but it is too sharp and too hot, and many times (if the action be used too roughly or unadvisedly) it breedeth exulceration or soreness in the Tuel, and inward parts. Therefore, as before I said, take either Butter or Hoggs Grease, and your hand being all besmeared therewith, thrust it up into his Tuel till you feel his Ordure, and then drawing out as much thereof (if it be black and hard) as conveniently you can, without doing injury to the horse, or striving with your hand to go too far: and if you find it to be very fore baked within, then after you have raked and got what you can, you shall take a great Candle or Perche of three or four in the pound at the most, and cutting of an inch or two of the upper or smaller end, with your hand anoint as before, thrusting the small end forward, put it into his Tuel, so far as you can get it: then suddainly drawing out your hand, and leaving the
D Candle

Candle behind you, clap down his Tayl close to his Fuel, and drawing it up between his Legs, hold it with both your hands hard and constantly, for the space of an hour or more, in which time the Candle will dissolve in the Horses Body, and so separate and break his Ordure, that upon the letting loose of your hands; he will presently dung.

This you may do in every case of extremity, but not otherwise: and believe it, you will find this the most excellentest Suppository of all other, and that there is no Glyster which can work with greater efficacy, or more wholesomeness.

There is another accident which attendeth the sickness of Horses, and that is quite contrary to this before rehearsed, and is called Laxativeness or Looseness of Body, which is expressed by a vehement and violent scouring; this if at any time it shall happen, you shall at first note the violence thereof, and the continuance thereof.

The violence is known by the thinness, the sharpness, and the oft and speedy avoiding of the Excrements.

The continuance is known by the unchangableness of the infirmity, and by the process and long continuance of time, contrary to all natural and wholesome custom, for you are to observe, that a Horse may have a scowring for a day or two, or a little more, and this is not unwholesome, but natural and good, and if after it stay of it self, then it worketh no evil effect, but if it continue longer, and brings the Horse into an extraordinary weakness of Body, then you shall seek to stop it in this manner.

Take a quart of new Milk, and putting thereto a good spoonful or two of fine Bean flowr, and as much *Bolus Armoniack* finely beaten to powder, boyl all together till the Milk thicken, and then being made lukewarm, give it the Horse with an horn, and doing thus a morning or two, no doubt but it will bind the Horse; which if it do not, then you shall take a quart of Red Wine, and put thereto a handful of the Herb called *Shepherds-Purse*, and half so much of Tanners Bark, and boyl all very well together, till the Herband and the Bark be soft, then strain it,

and put thereunto two spoonfuls of the powder of *Cinnamon*, and being made lukewarm, give it the Horse to drink with an Horn, and this do one morning or two, or three, if need require: For my own part I never found but it wrought good effect and so I hope all men shall find that prove it.

Now whereas in all my Cures heretofore in this Book, for Sickneses of what extremity soever, I make you rely only upon *Diapente*, or Horse Mithridate, which is a kind of *Diateffaron*: And for as much as at many times and in many places these things cannot be had, then in such extremity, and the Horse being at the point of Death, instead of the Powder of *Mithridate* aforesaid, you shall take half a pint of *Dragon-Water*, and dissolve into it, a good spoonful or more of the best *Treacle* upon a soft fire of Embers: then being lukewarm, give it to the horse to drink, with an horn, and thus do for a morning, two or three, till you see alteration and health approaching.

This expelleth all Infection and evil from the Heart, comforts the Spirits, and restores Nature to its first best strength;

And

And thus you have the uttermost secrets of my heart, concerning the curing and discerning of all manner of inward sicknesses in Horses, how desperate, mortal or contagious soever,

*The preventing all of inward
Sicknesses.*

THE preventing of inward Sicknesses, consisteth of two special Observations and Considerations.

The first is, to prevent it before it come, so that it may not offend at all.

The second, is to take it at the first appearance, and so prevent it, that it ariseth not to any great danger or hazard.

To prevent Sickness that it offend not your Horse at all : it is an excellent course when you put your horse to grass, every three or four days before you turn him out, to take blood from his neck vein, then the next day after to give him a pint and a half of *Muskadine*, and half an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, or three quarters of an ounce of the horse *Mithridate*, or

Treacle, before rehearsed, and then by degrees to abate his Cloaths, if he have been used to any, and to make his body familiar with cold. Also you shall observe when you let your Horse Blood, to proportion the quantity which you take from him, according to the goodness or badness of the blood when you behold it, for the loss of good Blood is unwholesome and doth hurt, and to preserve ill blood is dangerous and noisome. Also if you observe, when you take blood from your Horse, to receive it into a Vessel, and by stirring it about continually as the Horse bleedeth, to keep it from clotting, then having bled, to take the blood and to besmear it all over the Horses Back and Body, you shall find it wonderfully wholesome; for it comforteth the Body, cleareth the Skin, and breedeth a rejoicing in all the Horses vital parts.

Now if you have no determination to put your Horse to Grass, and yet you would prevent inward sickness, then you shall observe once in two or three Months, when you have the best leisure to rest your Horse after it, not to fail to give your horse *Muskadine* and *Diapente*,

of

of *Muskadine* and horse *Mithridate*, as was before shewed, and not to let blood at all, for this very potion is the greatest purger and purifier of the blood that can be and avoideth all that Yellow Cholerick matter, or other evil and undigested humours which corrupt the blood.

Now you are to observe here, that although I only prescribe *Muskadine*, wherein you shall dissolve your Powder, or *Mithridate*: yet know that when you cannot get *Muskadine*, or other sweet Wine, that then you may take strong Ale or Beer, but in a greater quantity; for as you take but a pint and a half of Wine, you shall take of Beer or Ale, a full Ale Quart: As for the Powder of *Mithridate*, you shall keep the first quantity already prescribed: and if you warm your Beer and Ale a little on the Fire, it will not be amiss but better, yet that I refer to your own discretion.

Now to take a sickness at the first approach, and to prevent it, that it arise not to any great danger, you shall by all means observe to look well into

the occasions of Sicknesſes, which are already ſhewed, and into the Signs of theſe occasions, and if you find your ſelf guilty of any of thoſe occasions, or that the horſe diſcovereth any of the former ſigns, then preſently let the horſe bleed, and three ſeveral mornings after, give him the drink or potion before preſcribed; and undoubtedly it will prevent all the force of ſickneſs, and reſtore the horſe to his former ſtrength, and good eſtate of body. And thus much of all inward ſickneſſes and their prevention.

Two sorts of Balls to Cure any violent Cold, or Glaunders, to prevent heart-sickness, to purge away all molten Grease, to recover a lost Stomach, and to keep the Heart from fainting with exercise, and to make a lean Horse fat suddenly.

TAKE of Aniseeds, of Cominseeds, of Fenugreek-seeds, of Canthemus Seeds, of the powder of Elicampane-roots, of each two ounces, beat them and searse them to a very fine powder, then add to them one ounce of the flower of Brimstone, then take an ounce of the best juyce of Liquorice, and dissolve it in half a pint of White Wine, which done, take an ounce of the Oyl of Anniseeds, and as much of the Syrup of Colts foot, and of Sallet-Oyl, and of fine life Honey, of each half a pint, then mix all this with the former powder, and with as much fine Wheat floor as will bind and knit them together, then Work them into a stiff past, and make there-
of

of Balls somewhat bigger then *French* Walnuts, and so keep them in a close Gally-Pot, for they will last all the Year, and when you have occasion to use them, take one, and aoint it all over with sweet Butter, and so give the Horse every morning one, in the manner of a Pill, and ride him a little after it, if you please, otherwise you may chuse: then feed and water him, abroad or at home, according to your usual Custom, and thus do (if it be to prevent sickness) for three or four mornings together, but if it be to take away infirmity, then use it at least a week or more: if it be to take away molten Grease or foulness, then instantly after his heat, and in his heat only: but if it be to fatten a Horse, then use it at least a fortnight or more. Now if you find any difficulty in the giving of it as Pills: you may then at your pleasure dissolve one of these Balls, either into sweet-Wine, Beer or Ale, and so give it the Horse to Drink with an horn. But if it be to fatten, and to take away infirmity, as the running Glanders, or such like, then besides these Balls, you shall make you these second Balls,

Take

Take of Wheat Flowr six pound or more, as shall suffice to make stiff the past, then take of *Anniseeds*, of *Cuminseeds*, of *Canthamus*, of *Fenugreek*, of ordinary *Brimstone*; of each two ounces, of *Sallet-Oyl* a pint, of *Honey* a pound and a half, of *White-wine* a pottle, beat the hard simples to a fine powder, and searse them, then with the rest, make them into a stiff past. Then of this past, take a Ball as big as a mans fist, and dissolve it into two or three Gallons of cleer cold running Water, by washing and laying the past therein, and so give it the horse to drink, at his ordinary watring times, or at any other time, when he is disposed to drink: for he cannot drink too much of this water: then ride and warm him a little after it. Then when the Water is spent, do not cast away the bottom, but filling the Vessel up again with new fresh Water, dissolve another Ball therein, and thus do for fourteen days together at the least, and you shall see wonderful effects arise thereof.

This Water scowreth, cleanseth, and feedeth in admirable manner. And other
lesser

Take

esser balls first spoken of, purge the stomach and intrals of all foulness, avoideth molten Grease, and fortifieth Nature so powerfully, that it leaves no evil in the body.

And this small ball (if it were for my Life) would I give to an Horse immediately upon his drawing forth, if he went either to run, to hunt, or to use any violent or extream labour.

Another way how to fatten a Horse suddenly.

THERE is another way to fatten an Horse suddenly, but no better then that before shewed, yet this I have found both good and certain, and therefore I refer it to your own discretion.

Take of *Elecampare*, of *Cuminseeds*, of *Turmerick*, of *Annseeds*, of each two ounces, of *Groundsel* an handful; boyl all these very well with three Heads of *Garlick*, cleansed and stamped in a gallon of strong Ale: then strain it well, and give the horse a quart to drink luke-warm, in the morning fasting, then ride

ride him till he be warm, then set him up warm, and thus do for four or five mornings, and then turn the Horse to grass (if the time of the year be suitable therefore) and he will feed wonderfully and suddenly.

But if the time of the year serve not for Grass, then you shall keep him in the house, and over and beside the Drink before-shewed; you shall take the fine powder of *Elicampagne*, and the fine powder of *Cuminseeds*, of each a like quantity, mix them well together, then every time you give your Horses provender; which should be at least thrice a day, as morning noon and night; take half an ounce of this powder and sprinkle it by little and little into his provender, for fear of offence; till all be eaten up. And thus do for fourteen days together at the least, and you shall see the Horse prosper in wonderful and strange manner.

v. The Jewel House of Art & Nature
p. 27.

How

*How to keep a Horse or Jade from
Tying.*

IF you ride a Tying Jade, or fear the perplexed cruelty of a tyred Jade, then be sure to carry about you the fine scarfe powder of *Elicampne*, and when others bait their Horses, or that you come to the place of bait for your horse, the first thing you do, set up your horse warm, and do not walk him. After he hath been well rub'd, take a quart of strong Ale, and put thereto half an ounce of the powder of *Elicampne*, and brew it all together, then give it the horse with a horn, which done, tie his head to the Rack, for you need not care for Provender till night, at which time provender him well, and in the morning give him Oats or Bread, or both in plentiful manner, and being ready to back him, give him the former quantity of Ale and the powder aforesaid, and doubtless you shall find him to travel with great courage and spirit.

Alia

Also if you take a bunch of *Pennyroyal*, and tye it to the mouth of your Bit, or Snaffel, you shall find it very comfortable, and it will cause your Horse to Travel lustily.

Now if your Horse notwithstanding all this, do happen to tyre, then you shall take off the Saddle, and with the herb called *Arse-smart*, rub his back all over very hard, then laying *Arse-smart* also under the Saddle, so ride him, and if there be any life in him, it will make him go. For this is a notable torment, and the smart is almost unsufferable, and therefore I would have you use it with great discretion, and seldom, or when necessity requireth it.

Another

*Another Receipt against Tyring, or for any
so. e or dangerous cold.*

TAKE of the best *Indian Necotian*
which we call **Tobacco**) and be sure
it be not sophisticate, or by any other ac-
cidental means adulterated, dry this in
the Sun, in a Glass close luted, then pound
it very small, and mix it with an equal
quantity of the powder of Cockle-shell,
then with the Oyl of *Dill*, and the Oyl of
Gloves, make the powder into a past, or so-
lid body, then make pretty round Balls
thereof, as big as Walnuts, and dry them
in the shaddow in the *Canicular Days*,
otherwise called the Dog-days, then keep
them close in a sweet Gally-pot, and
give them as Pills in the time of ne-
cessity, that is to say, a Ball at a time,
whensoever your Horse shall faint in
travel, or if your Horse have taken any
fore Cold or Surfeit, then give him
the Ball in the Morning fasting, and
let him have a little exercise after it,
then cloth warm, rub well, and be sure
not to lay any cold water to the Horses
Heart,

heart, without moderate exercise after it,
for of all dangers that is the greatest.

*Another Receipt for any extraordinary
Cold, dry Cough, or Purfickness
in an Horse, which the
weak Farriers call
broken Winded.*

BECAUSE the former Receipt is curious in the making, and asketh the Observation of times and seasons, neither can be effected at all times and hours, therefore I will set you down here the Secrets of my knowledge, and those ready, easy, and approved Receipts, which I never found to fail, but to work that gooness which I have ever desired.

Therefore, whensoever you find your Horse taken with any extream old cold, dry Cough, or Purfickness (which ignorant Farriers call broken Winded) you shall take three quarters of an Ounce of the Conserve of *Elicampagne*,
E and

and dissolve it in a pint and a half of the best Sack, and so give it to the Horse with an horn, in the Morning fasting, and ride him a little after it. And this you shall do divers mornings together, till you see the infirmity decrease and waste away.

Now because there is some curiosity in the making of this Conserve of *E'lecampane*, and that divers Men do compound according to their divers opinions, I will here shew you the several Compositions, their several Uses, and their several Vertues, together with my own opinion of the goodness, as I have found it in my Practise, and so leave it to your own judgment.

The Conserve of *E'lecampane*, is of two kinds, the one is Simple, the other is Compound.

The simple Conserve is made in this manner.

Take of the purest Roots of *E'lecampane*, that are preserved in sweet Syrup, and beat those Roots, and the Syrup together in a Mortar, till you have brought it to an intire thin substance, then with the finest refined Sugar that can be gotten, thicken it up
and

and bring it to the perfect body of a Conserve, then put into a Gally-pot, and keep it close and use it in time of necessity, as was before shewed.

This simple Conserve is of excellent use, and taketh away any ordinary Cold, or stopping, it comforteth the Lungs; enlargeth the Wind; purgeth the Head of all filthy matter, and dissolveth many other Obstructions, yet is not this the best Conserve; nor worketh the best effect, if the infirmity be old and dangerous, or if there be any attainure in the Lungs or Liver, therefore in that case, you shall flye to the compound Conserve, which is made in this manner.

Take the best Candy Roots of Elicampane that can be gotten, and beat them in a Morter with the Syrup of Colts-foot, till it be brought to a very thin substance, then with the finest refined Sugar thicken it, as before shewed, till it be brought to the true body of a Conserve, then keep it close in a Gally-pot, and use it with Sack, as it was before declared.

This is the true Conserve; and hath the greatest vertue; for I have known

it in the continuance of a small time; and by the daily use thereof, to take away divers dry (and supposed incurable) Coughs, it hath taken away the heaving of the Body, and so enlarged the Wind, that albeit the motion was before swift, like the broken Wind-ed, yet it hath come to a moderate and slow temper, and the dry Cough which did accompany it, hath been quite put away.

Now whereas I prescribe unto you the taking of the Candyed Roots of Elecampane, I think it not amiss, because the Apothecary is not ever at your elbow, to shew you how you shall Candy them your self; as thus.

Take of the finest refined Sugar, or best white Sugar Candy, and dissolve it in Rose-Water, then boyl it to an height, and when the Syrup is cold, put in your Roots, being clear and well cleansed, and let them rest in the Syrup a pretty space, then take them out, and boyl the Syrup over again; and as before put in your Roots, then boyl the Syrup over again to an hardness, putting in more Sugar, but no
Rose

Rose-Water, then put in all your Root, the Syrup being cold, and so let them stand till they Candy: And in this wise you may Candy all manner of Roots, Flowers, or any other thing else

Now if you find any difficulty either in the making, or the procuring of these Medicines before shewed, or that the infirmity not being great, or dangerous you think a Medicine of less force, and easier to compass, will accomplish it.

Then you shall take of the syrup of Colts-foot an ounce, of the fine powder of Elicampane, of Aniseeds, and of Liquorice, of each half an ounce, of brown Sugar-Candy an ounce, divided into two parts then with as much sweet Butter as will suffice, work all the former powders, and one part or half of the Sugar-Candy, and all the Syrup, into a stiff Paste, then divide it into two or three Balls, and roll them into a round form, or the fashion of an Egg, and after roll them all over in the other half or part of the Sugar-Candy, and then give this whole quantity at one time to the Horse in the manner of a Pili, and

give them in the morning fasting, then ride the Horse half an hour after the giving, and let him fast two hours at the least, after he cometh in, and let him be warm cloathed, and stopped, and his limbs and body well rubbed, especially his Head: Let him by no means drink any cold Water, but so as he may have exercise after it, and let his exercise be moderate and not violent, let his Hay be a little sprinkled with water, and his Oats with Beer or Ale: as for Bread it is of it self moist enough; and let all his meat be generally well dusted, sifted or chipped, for nothing is more offensive than foulness and dryness, nor more comfortable than cleanness, provided your Corn be not green and unsweet in the Mow or Reek, your Bread new, nor your Hay unsweet or rotten.

Thus you shall do, not for one morning or two, but for divers, till you find amendment; neither shall you spare any travel or occasion, but having Medicine about you, use it in your journeying, for this doth not take away any thing to weaken Nature, but adds to the force thereof, and makes the body a great deal more able.

An

*An excellent Scouring after any sore Heat,
or for any Fat Horse after
his Exercise.*

TAKE a quart of good Sack, and
set it on the fire in a Balon, or
open Skillet, and when it is warm, take
an Ounce of the clearest Rosin, and
bruiſe it exceeding ſmall, then by de-
grees, little after a little, put it into
the Sack, and ſtir it faſt about for fear
of clotting, and when the Sack and it
is incorporated, then take it from the
fire, and put thereto half a pint of the
beſt Sallet-Oyl, and in the cooling ſtir
them a'l well together: then laſtly, take
an Ounce of the brown Sugar Candy,
beaten to powder, and put it in alſo,
and being luke-warm, give it to the
Horse, in the height of his heat, as ſoon
as you come home from Exercise, then
rub hard, cloath warm, and let them
faſt at leaſt two hours after, but yet
depart not your ſelf or ſome Deputy

for you, out of the stable, but stay and keep the Horse stirring and waking, partly by extraordinary noise and clamour, and partly by action about him, or making him move up and down as he standeth, for there is nothing more hurtful to the Horse or the working of the Medicine than sleep, stillness and rest; and nothing better or more available to the working of the Medicine, than action or motion: for they make the spirits work, and stir up those humors which should be removed when rest keeps the spirits dull, and the humours so inclosed and reserved, that Nature hath nothing to work upon.

Whensoever you give any scowring, be sure that day to give no cold water after it, for it is binding, and knitteth, and detayneth that foulness, which the scowring should take away.

Thus you see how to give a scowring, in the proper and due time: But if now, either through error, ignorance or imagination, that your horse is so clean, that he needeth no scowring (as I know many of Opinion that scowrings are idle, unnecessary things,
and

and not to be used at all) yet your Horse having his Grease molten, and no course taken for the avoiding thereof, you find he droopeth, and languisheth, as of force the Horse must do, and experience daily shews it us; for the Opinion that scowrings are unprofitable, is frivolous and idle. In this case, upon the first apprehension of the evil, you shall give the Horse a sweet Mash in the evening: which is in the same nature, and of the same quality, that a preparative is Before a Purgation. Then the next morning very early mount his Back, and in some convenient piece of ground, give your Horse a gentle heat. I do not mean that you shall run him furiously or violently, but to Gallop him gently; neither to heat him through the extremity of suddain and sharp labour, but to warm him kindly, through the countenance of moderate exercise: Nor would I have you to melt his Grease anew, but only to loosen and stir up that which was before molten.

Your exercise being finished, do not alight from his back suddenly, but rub him

him as you sit on his back, and so bring him home: then presently having the scowring ready, as soon as you are alighted; give it him luke-warm, then rub him dry, cloath and stop him very warm, and then in all other things do as hath been before declared,

*For any dangerous Bots, Man-Worms, or
poysoned Red-Worms.*

TAKE as much *Precipitate* (which is *Mercury Calcin'd*) as will gently lye upon a Silver two-pence, and lay it in a piece of sweet Butter, almost as big as a Hens Egg, in the manner of a Pill, and then in the morning fasting, the Horse having stood all night on the Muffel, or at the empty Rack, if it be possible, or otherwise (if the extremity of the disease compel you) at any other time, draw forth the Horses Tongue, and make him swallow down the Pill, then chase him a little up and down, and after set him up warm, making him fast full two hours after, and

it

it will kill all manner of Worms whatever; Yet in the administration hereof, you must be wondrous circumspect and careful, for in the *Precipitate* there is a strong poysonous quality, so that by no means there must be taken no more than is prescribed, except with good caution.

Again, if you mix the *Precipitate* with a little sweet Butter, as much as an Hazel Nut, before you lapt up in the great lump of Butter, it will not be worse, But better; and it will allay much of the evil quality: but this I leave to your own discretion, assuring you that there is not any thing comparable to this for this infirmity.

For

For Courded or foul swell'd Leggs, or other parts, by reason of maling the Grease or other accident.

FIRST, with a Fleam prick the parts that are swelled, then take a pint of Wine Lees, an ounce of Cumminseeds, and an handful of Wheat-Flower, and boyl them together till they be thick, then apply this Poultis very hot to the swell'd parts, renewing it but once in four and twenty hours, then if this in two or three days draw it to an head, then Launce it; and heal it, either with a plaster of Shoe-makers Wax, or else with the yolk of an egg, Wheat flower and Honey beaten together to a Salve.

But if it do not draw to any Head, and yet the swelling continue, then take of Pitch a quarter of a pound, and as much Virgin Wax, of Rosin half a pound, of the juyce of Isop half an ounce, of Galbanum half a pound, of Myrrh

Myrrh secondary half a pound, of Bdel-
lium Arabicum half an ounce, of Deers
Suet half a pound, of Populeon half an
ounce, of the drops of Storax, half an
ounce, boyl all these together in an
earthen pot, and after it is cold, take
of Britumen half a pound, of Armonack
an ounce and a half, and of Costus as
much, beat these into fine powder, and
then incorporate them with the other,
and boyl them all over again very
well, which done, pour the whole
mixture into a cold Water, then roll
it into seven big rolls, plaster-wise,
after spread this plaster upon a piece
of Leather, and fould it about the sweld
Member, or lay it upon the swell'd
part; and if any thing than this will as-
wage it, and give much strength to the
Sinews.

You shall by no means remove this pla-
ster, so long as it will stick on.

This plaster I must confess is costly
and curious to make, but it is wonderful
sovereign, and of singular use. For the
Horse that is continually kept with it: I
mean that hath it applyed to his Limbs,
ever when he cometh from Travel, he
shall never be troubled with swell'd
Leggs,

Leggs, nor yet ever put out Wind-galls.

Now if you will neither go to this cost, nor endure this trouble, yet would have your Horse cured of this infirmity, then assuredly I know not any thing better or more approved, then continually both before and after Travel, and in the House, many times in the day, to lave and wash your Horses Limbs, or other swell'd parts, with the coldest and clearest Fountain Water that you can get, and sometimes let the Horse stand in some cold clear River for the space of a quarter of an hour or more, up to the Knees and Cambrels; but no further.

[This Medicine, how poor soever it look, is of infinite vertue, and though I write of cold water, yet is the operation hot and fiery; only you may take this to your remembrance, that this appertains not to Impostumations, but to Strains and swellings, which are without much anguish.

To heal or dry up any old Ulcer or Cankerous Sore.

TAKE Mastick, Frankincense, Cloves, green Copperas and Brimstone, of each a like quantity, of Myrrh double so much as of any one of the other. Beat all to a fine powder, then burn it on a Chafing-dish and Coals, but let it not flame; then as the smoak ariseth take a good handfull of fine Lint or Tow, and hold it over the smoak, so that it may receive all the perfume thereof into it; Then when it is thoroughly well perfum'd, put the Lint into a very close Box, and so keep it.

Then when you have occasion to use it. First wash the Sore with Urine, then dry it, and lastly lay on some of this Lint or Tow; and thus do for twice a day, and it is a speedy Cure.

As this is a Sovereign for an Horse, so it is soveraign for any Man also.

To

To Cure the running Frush, or any Imposthume in the Sole of the foot, or dry up Scratches, Pains, and the like Cankrous Sores.

TAKE old Urine, and boyl it with good store of Allom. and keep it in a close Vessel by it self, then take a good handful or two of green Nettles, strong and keen, and spread them on some plate or other Vessel, and dry them either before the fire, or in an Oven (after the Household Bread is drawn) then crush and bruise them into a fine powder, then look what quantity of powder there is, and take the like quantity of Pepper, beaten to a fine powder, and mix both very well together, then keep this powder in a close bladder. Now when you have occasion to use it, first wash the sore places with the Urine and Allom, made very warm, and the sores thoroughly scowred: after dry them with a fine Lawn, or Linnen rag; and lastly, strow or pounce of the powder, so as it may cover all the sore: and thus do ever after Travel, or once a day in the time of rest.

For

For any Sore Eye of Horse or Beast.

TAKE the shells of seven or eight eggs, and cleanse away the inner slime from them so clean as may be, then lay those shells between two Tiles, and so lay them in hot glowing Embers, and cover them all over, and on every side, and so let them lay a good space, till the shells be all dried; then take them up and beat the shells to a very fine searst powder, then with a Goose quill blow this powder into the Horses Eye, that is offerded with Pine, Web, Film, or any other thickness, or fullness; and it is a certain Cure, and thus do Morning, Nooh, and night. But if it be for any watery or inflamed Eye, for any bruise, stripe, or descending humor, then take a spoonful and an half of the fine searst powder of white Sugar Candy; and being mixt together with as much May-Butter (if you can get it, or for want thereof the best sweet Butter) work both these powders into a gentle Salvè, and therewith anoint the Hories Eye, Morning, Noon and Night, for it cleanseth, purgeth, comforteth and cooleth.

F

For

For a Back Sinew-strain, or any other strain.

TAKE an ounce of Turpentine, and two or three spoonfuls of Aqua Vitæ, and beat them together in a bladder, or other vessel, till they come to a perfect salve: then anoint the strain very well therewith, and heat it in, either with an hot Brick, or else a bar of Iron, and thus doing three or four times, it will take away the strain.

For any old Strain or Lameness in Joynts, Sinews, &c.

TAKE Boars-Grease, Bole-Armoniack, black Soap, and Nerve Oyl, of each a like quantity; boyl them well together, and then apply it hot to the Grief, rubbing and chafing it in exceedingly, and alſo heating it very well, either with an hot Brick-bat, or hot Fire-shovel, or an hot Bar of Iron: and thus do once a day, until the pain depart away.

For

For any grief, pain, numbness, weakness, or swelling in joynts that cometh of a cold cause.

Take Aqua Vitæ and heat it on the fire, and therewith bath the grieved part or member very well, and holding an hot bar of Iron before it, make the Medicine to sink in, then take a Linnen cloth, and wet it well in the same Aqua Vitæ. Lastly, take Pepper beaten and sear it to a fine dust, and therewith cover the wet Cloth all over very thick, and so fold it about the grieved part; then take a dry Rouler, and roul it about the wet, and so let the Horse rest, and thus do once a day at least, till you find amendment.

For any desperate and incurable strain in the Shoulder, or other hidden parts; or any Fistula, Pol-Evil, or other impostumation or Swelling.

Take a large earthen Vessel of a Gallon, two or three, and almost fill it with the Herb Arse smart and Brooklime; equal in quantity and equally mixt; then put to

them as much of the oldest and strongest Urine that can be got, as will cover the Herbs all over, and fill the Vessel full, then cover the pot close with a stone, board, or such like thing, and so let it stand, for this can never be too old.

Now when you have occasion to use it, for any grief aforesaid ; you shall take an earthen Pipkin, and put thereunto both of the Urine and the Herbs so much as shall be convenient for the grief : and you shall boyl it well upon the fire, Then if it be for a shoulder strain ; you shall take an old boot, and cut off the foot so that you may draw it over the Horses foot, and about his Knee, almost to the elbow of the Shoulder, keeping the nether part of the Boot as close and strait about his Leggs as may be ; but the upper part (which covereth all the Shoulders) must be wide and spacious : into this boot thrust all your mixture, as hot as the Horse can suffer it, and lay it fast and close about the shoulders, especially before and behind : then drawing up the upper part of the Boot, so fasten it to the Mayn of the Horse, that it may by no means slip down but keep constant and firm. And thus you must do once or twice a day till the grief depart.

As

As for the effect thereof, you shall find it; for this is the violentest of all Medicines, so that if there be any foul matter that must come forth, this will in an instant bring it to a head, ripen, break and heal it; If there be no such thing, then in as short a time it will drive away the offending humors, take away the swelling, and give present ease.

Yet would I have you to use this but in extremity, because for the time, the torment is almost insufferable, and indeed for nothing but an Horse to endure.

Now if it be for a Fistula, or any such like impostumative or Swelling, then you may spare the boot, and only lay on the Medicine in the manner of a pultifs, and it will be altogether sufficient.

For foundring, fretlezing, or any Imperfection in the feet or hoofs of an Horse.

prov.

E.F.

First pare thin, open the Heels wide, and Shoe large, strong and hollow: then take a good quantity of Cows dung, half so much Grease, or Kitchin-fee, a like quantity of Tar, and a like quantity of Soot; boyl all these very well together,

and then boyling hot as may be, see you stop your Horses feet therewith daily, and it will not only take away all anguish, but also strengthen the Hoofs, and make them to endure any labour. But when you journey or travel the Horse (as exercise availeth much for this Cure) then put in the aforesaid stopping cold, the first night after his labour, and add unto it the White of an Egg or two, for that will take away the heat and beating of the former days labour, and will keep the flesh strong and dry. But in the time of rest, let it be boyling hot as aforesaid.

Hoof Now if the Hoof be naturally bricke,
Salve or by accident broken, or by the former
if firmity dried up and strained; then to
inlarge it, to make it tough, and to make
it grow swiftly, take of Piggs Grease, or
of Hoggs Grease, of Turpentine, and of
Mastich, of each a like quantity, and half
so much Lard as of all the rest, melt all but
the Turpentine on the fire, and being
melted, take it from the fire, and then put
in the Turpentine, stirring it about, incor-
porate all well together, then put it into a
Gally-pot, and when it is cold, be sure you
cover it close.

With this Salve, twice or thrice a day
anoint

anoint the Crownets of the Horses Hoofs,
close by the hair at the setting on of the
Hoof, and it will make it shoot fast, and
grow rough and large.

*For hurts upon the Crownets of the Hofs, as
Over-reach, Stub or Prick, &c.*

First take of Sope and Salt, of each a prov
like quantity, and mix them together *E. F.*
like a paste: Then having cut out the over
reach or hurt, and laid it plain, first wash
it with Urine and Salt, ^{not} not renewing it in
24 hours. and thus do (if the Wound be
great) for three or four days together:
then having drawn out all the venom (as
this Salt will quickly do) take a spoonful
or two of Train-Oyl, and as much Ceruse
(which we call White Lead) and mix it to-
gether to a thick Salve. then spread that
upon the Sore, morning and evening, till
it be whole, which will be effected sudden-
ly: for nothing doth dry up sooner, nor
is more kindly and natural, for the breed-
ing of a new Hoof than this, as you shall
find by experience.

How to help the Swelling or soreness in the Feet.

WHen you find your Horse to be swelled, presently clap into each of his fore Feet, two new laid Eggs, and crush them therein, then upon the top of them lay good store of Cow Dung, thus stop him and in four hours he will recover.

For any Broy excretion, arising upon any member of an Horse, Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, &c,

TAKE the Root of Elecampane well cleansed, and rap it in a paper, and roast it, as you would roast a Warden, in hot embers; then as hot as the Horse can suffer it (for you must not scald) after you have rubb'd and chaf't the excretion, clap this thereto and bind it on hard, and in once or twice dressing it will consume the excretion.

Also in morning and evening, if you rub the excretion with the Oyl of Origanum, it will consume away the hardness.

Observations in giving fire, or using of
Corrosives, which heal all sorts of Farcies,
Cankers, Fistula's, Leprosies, Maunges,
Scabs, &c.

There are two ways to give fire, the
one actual, the other potential; the
first is done by Medicine, either corrosive,
putrefactive or caustick.

The actual fire stoppeth corruption of
members, and stancheth blood, provided
the Sinews, Cords and Ligaments be not
toucht. The best instruments to Cauter-
ize or Sear with, are of Gold or Silver;
the second best are of Copper, and the
worst, but most usual are of Iron.

The potential fires are Medicines, cor-
rosive, putrefactive or caustick; corrosives
are simple or compound, the simple cor-
rosives are, Roch-Allum, burnt or unburnt,
Red Coral, Mercury sublimed, &c. The
compound are, *Unguentum Apostolorum*, *Un-
guentum Egyptiacum*, and *Unguentum Ca-
raceum*, with others.

Medicines putrefactive, are your Arse-
nick, Resalgar, Chrisocollo, and Aconi-
tum,

Me-

Medicines which are caustick, are strong Lye, Lime, Vitriol, Aqua-fortis, and the like.

Corrosives are weaker than putrefactives, and putrefactives are weaker then Causticks.

Corosives work in the soft flesh, putrefactives in the hard, and causticks break the sound skin.

Thus you see the use of these things, you may apply them at your pleasure; for these cure all sorts of Farcies, Cankers, Fistulas, Leprosies, Maunges, Scabs, and such like poysonous Infection.

How to defend a Horse from flies.

THIS is a noisome offence in the Summer time, therefore when you find the trouble thereof, take Arsesmart and steep it in running water, and make it exceeding strong of the Herb, and therewith sprinkle and wash the Horse all over, and no fly will touch him a second time.

The Ivy, or Rue, or Herb of Grace will do the like.

*How to make a white or, or white Spot in an
Horses face, or in any other part.*

TAKE two or three Apples the sowrest
you can get, d roast them at a quick
fire, then being to the height of their heat
take one of the in a cloth, or other de-
fence, and havi cut off the skin, clap the
hot Apple to the Horses forehead, and hold
it hard thereto, till the heat be asswaged ;
then try if the hair will come off, which
if it will not, then take another hot Apple,
and do as before : then when the Hair is
come off, as broad as you would have it,
take another hot Apple, and clap it to the
scalded skin, holding it hard to, till all the
skin blisters and come off as well as the
hair ; then anoint the fore place twice or
thrice a day with Honey, and the next hair
which cometh will be white.

*How to keep your Wollen Horse Cloths, Erect
Cloths, Rubbers, and the like from Moth.*

WHEN you turn your Horse or Hor-
ses to Grass, take all your Woollen
cloths

cloaths, of what kind soever, and first wash them clean and dry them, then hand them in the Sun, dust them and brush them, then lay them on some eaks or other open things, a pretty distance from the ground, and spread all open: then take the Hoofs of Horses or Cattel, a chopping them in pieces, burn them over the Woollen things, so as the smoak may come to them in every part; then being thoroughly smoaked, fold them up handsomely, and between every fold, strow the powder of Wallnut-tree-leaves, well dried, and lay them up in a Chest, and you shall never care for the offence of Moths, which is very unwholesome for the Horse, and breeds in him a dislike.

Others use to rub their cloaths on the wrong sides all over, with the tops and tender parts of Wormwood, and it hath the like effect.

Thus you may also preserve any Arras, Tapestry, or other Hangings, and any Linnen or Woollen Garments whatsoever.

An excellent Cure for the Anterior or dangerous Sickneſs, of Late much incident to Horſes.

TAKE a pint of White-Wine, an ounce of the juyce of Rue, a like quantity of Bole-armoniack, and two ounces of the Oyl of Roſes, or Sweet-almonds: heat them over a fire, and give it him as hot as may be. and keep him cloſe in a dry Stable, twelve hours after, and you will perceive him to recover beyond expectation.

To reſtore the Wind in an Horſe, decayed by extraordinary Riding or Perſeverence.

TAKE three ounces of Aniſeeds, an ounce of Liquorice powder, Sugar Candy and powder of Alom, of each an ounce; bruife them in a quart of New Milk; and give them the Horſe to drink blood-warm, morning and evening.

For any Boil or Elain.

TAKE Ship Pitch an ounce, the juyce of Camomil and Linseed Oyl, of each two ounces; with half an ounce of Bees Wax; boyl them up to the thicknes of a Salve; and apply them plaister-wise to the place grieved.

To purge the-Blood, and restore a Horse that is foul to good order and plight.

TAKE the roots of Scabious, two ounces, an ounce of the roots of Briony, a handful of Spurge Lawrel; stamp them, and add a quart of ale or water, well sweetned with Honey, heat them luke-warm, and give the liquid part to the Horse, as a Drench, morning and evening, half a pint at a time, for a week together, and is also very good in case of a Surfeit, or over-heating.

For the Jaundice Black or Yellow, an excellent Cure.

TAke of Rhubarb an ounce, of Thime a handful, and the like quantity of Baum, with

with half an ounce of Aloes, and boyl them in a pint of stale Beer or Vinegar, giving it the Horſe as a drench.

For a Sore or galled Back.

TAke an ounce of Roſin, two of Pees-wax, and half an ounce of Bunt-Allum, boyl it up into a Salve with an ounce of Hyſop Water, and two of Olive-Oyl, and lay it plaſter-wiſe to the Sore.

For a Horſe that ſwells and appears to be poiſoned.

TAke of the juyce of Rue, two ounces, Neats-foot Oyl half a pint, new Milk the like quantity, Opoponax a dram, and of Galbanum the like quantity; give it the Horſe as a drench bloodwarm, and the Horſe likewiſe will be reſtor'd to health.

To ſtay the flux.

TAke Slowes a pound, a quart of Red-Wine or Claret, infuſe them and give the Horſe to drink.

F I N I S.





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